

Questionnaire for the

**REPORT OF SWEDEN FOR 2003-2005
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ESPOO
CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT IN A TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEXT**

for the period mid-2003 to end of 2005

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PART I – CURRENT LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

Please provide the information requested below in Part I, or revise any information relative to the previous report. Describe the legal, administrative and other measures taken in your country to implement the provisions of the Convention. This part should not be used to describe your experience of applying the Convention, i.e. just the framework for its implementation.

Article 2

General Provisions

DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

1. *List the general legal, administrative and other measures taken in your country to implement the provisions of the Convention (Art. 2.2).*

The Environmental Code (chapter 6) contains the main provisions on EIA and the EIA Ordinance contains more detailed provisions. The Convention is implemented in these legal instruments. Several other acts have reference to Chapter 6 in the Environmental Code.

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is the agency responsible for sending and receiving notifications and for fulfilling the Party's responsibilities according to Article 2 (para. 4 to 6), Article 3 (para. 1 to 3 and 5 to 8), Article 4 (para. 2) and Articles 5 to 7 in the Espoo Convention.

TRANSBOUNDARY EIA PROCEDURE

2. *Describe your national and transboundary EIA procedures and authorities (Art. 2.2):*
 - a. *Describe your EIA procedure and indicate which steps of the EIA procedure include public participation.*

An EIA shall be part of an application for a permit relating to environmentally hazardous activity and health protection (chapter 9), water operations (chapter 11), quarrying operations and game enclosures (chapter 12) and the Government's consideration of permissibility provided in chapter 17. The Operator must prepare the assessment before submitting an application. EIA's are also required under other legislation and those requirements are wholly or partly consistent with the provisions in the Code.

The requirements in Chapter six include screening (with p.p.), transboundary information and consultation, content of the EIA, information on EIA and consultation (with p.p) and information on the decision.

- b. *Describe how the different steps of the transboundary EIA procedure mentioned in the Convention fit into your national EIA procedure.*

The national procedure correspond to the procedure according to the Convention.

- c. *List the different authorities that are named responsible for different steps of the transboundary EIA procedure. Also list the authorities responsible for the domestic EIA procedure, if they are different.*

All governmental authorities that are informed of activities that are likely to have significant environmental effects in another country shall notify the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) that is the authority responsible for the application of the Convention.

The authority that is responsible for the decision on the application also has to make sure that it contains an acceptable EIA and make a special decision on that and also make sure that consultation have been performed. The production of the EIA is the responsibility of the applicant. The County Administrative Board has responsibilities in the process and particularly in the early phases such as screening.

- d. *Is there one authority in your country that collects information on all the transboundary EIA cases under the Convention? If so, name it. If not, do you intend to establish such an authority?*

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency collects the information.

3. *Do you have special provisions for joint cross-border projects (e.g. roads, pipelines)?*

No special provisions but the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has discussed and agreed on the procedure for Espoo cases with the points of contact in other countries of origin.

IDENTIFICATION OF A PROPOSED ACTIVITY REQUIRING EIA UNDER THE CONVENTION

4. *Is your country's list of activities subject to the transboundary EIA procedure equivalent to that in Appendix I to the Convention?*

The Ordinance on EIA contains a list of activities that always are to be considered as likely to have significant environmental effects. Those that also might have transboundary effects have not been singled out. That is decided upon by SEPA in the Espoo procedure. The activities in the Convention's appendix I are to be found in the appendix 1 or appendix 3 in the Ordinance.

5. *Please describe:*

- a. *The procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation you would apply to determine that an "activity", or a change to an activity, falls within the scope of Appendix I (Art. 2.3), or that an activity not listed should be treated as if it were (Art. 2.5);*

Activities that always require an EIA according to the Code are listed in Appendix 1 to the EIA Ordinance. That list is extensive and includes most activities listed in Appendix I to the Convention. For activities not listed in Appendix 1 to the Convention but where an EIA-procedure is mandatory according to the Code according to a decision by the County Administrative Board made case by case and with the use of criteria stated in appendix 2 to the Ordinance, the convention will be applied if the activity is likely to cause significant adverse transboundary impact.

- b. *How a change to an activity is considered as a "major" change;*

All changes, together with an assessment, are to be reported to the supervising authority (the Municipality or the County Administrative Board), which will then decide if the change is major. If it is major, the change will need a permit and thus an EIA. Only very small changes are considered not to be major.

- c. *How such an activity, or such a change to an activity, is considered likely to have a “significant” adverse transboundary impact (Art. 2.5, Guidelines in Appendix III); and*

In cases where an EIA-procedure is mandatory and the activity might cause significant transboundary impact all governmental authorities that are informed of the activity are required to notify the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the authority responsible for the application of the Convention. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency then makes a case-by-case decision. Even if a project is considered not to have significant adverse transboundary impact, information on the project might be sent to the point of contact in the other country.

- d. *How you would decide whether it is “likely” to have such an impact. (Art. 2.3)*

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency makes the assessment after consulting relevant expert authorities.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

6. *Do you have your own definition of “the public” in your national legislation, compared to Article 1(x)? How do you, together with the affected Party, ensure that the opportunity given to the public of the affected Party is equivalent to the one given to your own public as required in Article 2, paragraph 6?*

There is no special general definition of "the public". In the notification letter, the Party of origin is requested to decide which appropriate means to inform the public there might be in the actual case. (See also the response to question 12.)

Article 3

Notification

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

7. *Describe how you determine when to send the notification to the affected Party, which is to occur “as early as possible and no later than when informing its own public”? At what stage in the EIA procedure do you usually notify the affected Party? (Art. 3.1)*

Chapter 6 of the Environmental Code regulates the Swedish EIA procedure. The notification is sent when the consultation with citizens and organizations that are likely to be affected starts in Sweden.

8. *Describe how you determine the content of the notification? (Art. 3.2)*

The notification contains a description of the proposed activity and the EIA and permitting procedure for the actual case in Sweden. In most cases a program/description of the project and its consequences is attached to the notification.

9. *Describe the criteria you use to determine the time frame for the response to the notification from the affected Party (Art 3.3, “within the time specified in the notification”)? What is the consequence if an affected Party does not comply with the time frame? If an affected Party asks for an extension of a deadline, how do you react?*

There are no legal time limits for the consultation in Sweden. The timeframe for answers is discussed with the developer and with the Point of Contact in the Affected Party.

In most cases the response has arrived in time.

If an Affected Party does not comply with the time frame a request for response will be sent to the point of contact in the Affected Party. In cases where the Affected Party has asked for extension of deadline it has been agreed.

10. *Describe when you provide relevant information regarding the EIA procedure and proposed activity and its possible significant adverse transboundary impact as referred to in Article 3, paragraph 5. Already with the notification or later in the procedure?*

The information available in the relevant translation will be submitted already in the notification. (see answer to question 8)

11. *How do you determine whether you should request information from the affected Party (Art. 3.6)? When do you normally request information from the affected Party? What kind of information do you normally request? How do you determine the time frame for a response from the affected Party to a request for information, which should be "prompt" (Art. 3.6)?*

No experience of special request of information from Affected Party. Information needed for the further development of the EIA regarding transboundary effect can be given in the answer from the affected party.

12. *How do you consult with the authorities of the affected Party on public participation (Art. 3.8)? How do you identify, in cooperation with the affected Party, the "public" in the affected area? How is the public in the affected Party notified (what kinds of media, etc are usually used)? What is normally the content of the public notification? Does the notification to the public of the affected Party have the same content as the notification to your own public? If not, describe why not. At what stage in the EIA procedure do you normally notify the public of the affected Party?*

It is up to the Affected Party to perform the consultation with the authorities and the public in their own country. In the notification letter, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency asks what the appropriate means to inform the public might be in the actual case and if an information meeting is needed.

The public can be notified by advertising and information made available for the public at libraries and/or municipality's offices.

The public notification contains brief information on the project and its consequences and information on where further information is available or could be found on a website.

The information in the national and the transboundary consultation is sometimes the same. In the Nordic countries Swedish is understood and no translation is necessary. If the information has to be translated the information can be a translated summary.

The public will be notified already at the stage of notification.

(See also the response to question 7.)

13. *Do you make use of contact points for the purposes of notification as decided at the first meeting of Parties (ECE/MP.EIA/2, decision I/3), and listed on the Convention website at http://www.unece.org/env/eia/points_of_contact.htm?*

Yes.

14. *Do you provide any information to supplement that required by Article 3, paragraph 2? Do you, furthermore, follow the proposed guidelines in the report of the first meeting of the Parties (ECE /MP/2, decision I/4)? If not, in what format do you normally present the notification?*

Yes, if the developer has further information it will be submitted or there could be a link to information on a website.

The proposed guidelines are followed in a general way in the notification letter, but not presented in the format.

The notification will be sent as a formal letter from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency together with relevant information and available documents.

QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

15. Describe the process of how you decide whether or not you want to participate in the EIA procedure (Art. 3.3)? Who participates in the decision-making, for example: central authorities, local competent authorities, the public and environmental authorities? Describe the criteria or reasons you use to decide?

The notification will be sent to relevant central and regional authorities and organisations with a request on their opinion on whether Sweden should participate and if so give comments. This request will also be available for the public. A press release will be available at the website www.naturvardsverket.se together with available information.

16. When the Party of origin requests you to provide information relating potentially affected environment: (a) how do you determine what is “reasonably obtainable” information to include in your response; and (b) describe the procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation you would apply to determine the meaning of “promptly” in the context of responding to a request for information? (Art. 3.6)

So far we have got no request for such information (see question 11)

Article 4

Preparation of the EIA documentation

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

17. What is the legal requirement for the content of the EIA documentation (Art. 4.1)?

The content of the EIA is stated in Chapter 6 Section 7 in the Environmental Code.
Contents of environmental impact assessments

(1) An environmental impact assessment relating to an activity or measure that is likely to have a significant environmental impact shall contain the information that is needed for the purpose referred to in section 3, including:

1. a description of the activity or measure with details of its location, design and scope;
2. a description of the measures being planned with a view to avoiding, mitigating or remedying adverse effects, for example action to prevent the activity or measure leading to an infringement of an environmental quality standard referred to in chapter 5;
3. the information that is needed to establish and assess the main impact on human health, the environment and management of land, water and other resources that the activity or measure is likely to have;
4. a description of possible alternative sites and alternative designs, together with a statement of the reasons why a specific alternative was chosen and a description of the consequences if the activity or measure is not implemented; and
5. a non-technical summary of the information specified in points 1-4.

18. Describe your country's procedures for determining the content of the EIA documentation (Art. 4.1).

According to Chapter 6 Section 5 the County Administrative Board shall work for the the EIA to get the relevant aim and direction and scope needed for the permitting procedure.

19. *How do you identify “reasonable alternatives” in accordance with Appendix II, alinea (b)?*

According to the legislation, it is mandatory for the developer to give a description of possible alternative sites and alternative designs, together with a statement of the reason why a specific alternative was chosen.

20. *How do you identify “the environment that is likely to be affected by the proposed activity and its alternatives” in accordance to Appendix II, alinea (c), and the definition of “impact” in Article 1(vii)?*

The pupose of the EIA is stated in Chapter 6 Section 3 of the Environmental Code.

"The purpose of an environmental impact assessment is to establish and describe the direct and indirect impact of a planned activity or measure on people, animals, plants, land, water, air, the climate, the landscape and the cultural environment, on the management of land, water and the physical environment in general, and on other management of materials, raw materials and energy. Another purpose is to enable an overall assessment to be made of this impact on human health and the environment."

21. *Do you give the affected Party all of the EIA documentation (Art. 4.2)? If not, which parts of the documentation do you provide?*

It depends. In the notification there will be a request on the information needed. In some cases when the information is sent in Swedish (to the Nordic countries) all information can be sent. When translation is needed there has to be a discussion with the Affected Party and the developer on what parts of the documentation that are most relevant to translate. There should always be a summary. (see question 12).

22. *How is the transfer and reception of the comments from the affected Party organized? How does the competent authority in your country (as the Party of origin) deal with the comments? (Art. 4.2)*

The comments at the notification/program phase are sent to the developer who has to prepare the EIA and make a report on all national and transnational consultations. In the EIA phase the comments are sent to the permitting authority that has to take them into account in the decision for the project.

23. *Describe the procedures and, where appropriate the legislation you would apply to determine the time frame for comments provided for in the words “within a reasonable time before the final decision” (Art. 4.2)? What is the consequence if the affected Party does not comply with the time frame? If an affected Party asks for an extension of a deadline, how do you react?*

(see the response to question 9)

24. *What material do you provide, together with the affected Party, to the public of the affected Party?*

(See the response to question 12.)

25. *Do you initiate a public hearing for the affected public, and at what stage, whether in the affected Party, in your country or as a joint hearing? If a public hearing is held in your country, as Party of origin, can the public of the affected Party, public authorities, organizations or other individuals come to your country to participate?*

(See the response to question 12.)

The meetings in Sweden are open for participation from the affected Party.

Sweden as Party of Origin has organised a public hearing in Copenhagen (Denmark was Affected Party) in a case regarding a nuclear power station in Barsebäck, Sweden.

QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

26. *Describe the procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation you would apply to determine the meaning of the words “within a reasonable time before the final decision”, this being the time frame for comments (Art. 4.2)?*

The time frame will be in accordance with the legislation in the Party of Origin and not in the Affected Party. There is no fixed time frame for consultations in Sweden.

27. *Who is responsible for the organization of the public participation in the affected Party? Is the public participation normally organized in accordance with your legislation as the affected Party, or with the legislation of the Party of origin, or with ad hoc procedures, or with bilateral or multilateral agreements?*

The public participation is normally organized in accordance with ad hoc procedures. A press release will be provided by the Swedish Environmental Agency and available at the website www.naturvardsverket.se together with available information. (see answer to question 15)

Article 5

Consultations

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

28. *At which step of the EIA procedure does the consultation in accordance with Article 5 generally take place? Describe the procedures and, where appropriate, the legislation you would apply to determine the meaning of “undue delay”, with regard to the timing of entry into consultation? Do you normally set the duration for consultations beforehand? If there seems to be no need for consultation, how do you determine not to carry out consultations?*

It will be sent to the Affected Party at the same time as the permitting authority sends the application with the EIA for comments in Sweden. The time frame for comments from Affected Party will be the same as for comments in Sweden.

29. *On what level do you arrange for consultation: national, regional or local? Who usually participates in the consultation? Describe the responsibilities of the authorities involved. By what means do you usually communicate in consultations, for example by meeting, exchange of written communications?*

The permitting authority sends the EIA and application for comments to relevant national, regional and local authorities as well as organisations. There will also be an announcement with information where the documents will be available, where a hearing will take place and where and when comments can be given.

The hearings are open to the public which can give comments.

For the transboundary consultation the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency sends the EIA for comments to the Affected Party. In most cases only written comments from authorities, organizations and the public are gathered by the point of contact in the Affected Party and sent to Sweden.

QUESTIONS TO AFFECTED PARTY

30. *On what level is the consultation normally held: national, regional or local? Who normally participates in the consultation? By what means do you usually communicate in*

consultations, for example by meeting or by the exchange of written communications? How do you indicate if there is no need for consultations?

The documents will be sent to the point of contact at the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA). SEPA distribute the documents for comments to relevant authorities at national, regional and lokal level as well as organizations. The information is also made available for the public. SEPA gathers the comments and send them to the Party of origin (with a summary in English if necessary).

In most case the communication will be performed only in written form.

Article 6

Final decision

QUESTIONS TO PARTY OF ORIGIN

31. *Describe what is regarded as the “final decision” to authorize or undertake a proposed activity (Art. 2.3). Do all projects listed in Appendix I require such a decision?*

The final decision will be a permit for the project/activity. The approval of the EIA can be a separate decision, but that is in most cases taken at the same time as the decision on the permit.

Yes most of the activities need a decision. The decisions are taken in accordance with different legislation and by different authorities.

32. *How does the EIA procedure (including the outcome) in your country, whether or not transboundary, influence the decision-making process for a proposed activity? (Art. 6.1)*

In the application the developer shall give information on any consultation that has taken place in the EIA procedure. The permitting authority shall take these comments into account in the final decision.

33. *Are the comments of the authorities and the public of the affected Party and the outcome of the consultations taken into consideration in the same way as the comments from the authorities and public in your country (Art. 6.1)?*

Yes.

34. *How is the obligation to submit the final decision to the affected Party normally fulfilled? Does the final decision contain the reasons and considerations on which the decision is based? (Art. 6.2)*

The final decision will be sent to the Affected Party. The Nordic countries will receive the decision in Swedish. If translation is needed the whole or a summary of the decision will be translated.

The final decision does contain the reasons and considerations on which the decision is based.

35. *If additional information comes available according to paragraph 3 before the activity commences, how do you consult with the affected Party? If need be, can the decision be revised? (Art. 6.3)*

No experience so far.

Article 7

Post-Project Analysis

36. *How do you determine whether you should request a post-project analysis to be carried out (Art. 7.1)?*

No special provisions in our legislation.

37. *Where, as a result of post-project analysis, it is concluded that there is a significant adverse transboundary impact by the activity, how do you inform the other Party and consult on necessary measures to reduce or eliminate the impact pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 2?*

Article 8

Bilateral and multilateral agreements

38. *Do you have any bilateral or multilateral agreements based on the EIA Convention (Art. 8, Appendix VI)? If so, list them. Briefly describe the nature of these agreements. To what extent are these agreements based on Appendix VI and what issues do they cover? If publicly available, also attach the texts of such bilateral and multilateral agreements, preferably in English, French or Russian.*

No.

39. *Have you established any supplementary points of contact pursuant to bilateral or multilateral agreements?*

No.

Article 9

Research programmes

40. *Are you aware of any specific research in relation to the items mentioned in Article 9 in your country? If so, describe it briefly.*

Ratification of the amendments to the Convention and of the Protocol on SEA

41. *If your country has not yet ratified the first amendment to the Convention, does it have plans to ratify this amendment? If so, when?*

Sweden has ratified.

42. *If your country has not yet ratified the second amendment to the Convention, does it have plans to ratify this amendment? If so, when?*

Sweden has ratified

43. *If your country has not yet ratified the Protocol on SEA, does it have plans to ratify the Protocol? If so, when?*

Sweden has ratified.

PART II – PRACTICAL APPLICATION DURING THE PERIOD 2003-2005

Please report on your practical experiences of applying the Convention (not your procedures described in Part I), whether as Party of origin or affected Party. The focus here is on identifying the best practice as well as difficulties Parties encountered in applying the Convention in practice to enable Parties to share solutions. Parties should therefore provide appropriate examples highlighting application of the Convention and innovative approaches to improve application of the Convention.

CASES DURING THE PERIOD 2003-2005

44. *Do you have any practical experience of applying the Convention in this period (yes/no)? If you do not have any such experience, why not?*

Yes.

45. *Does your national administration have information on the transboundary EIA procedures that were underway during the period? If so, please list these procedures, clearly identifying for each whether your country was the Party of origin or the affected Party. If you have not provided a list of transboundary EIA procedures in connection with previous reporting, also provide a list of those procedures. If possible, also indicate for each procedure why it was considered necessary to apply the Convention.*

Yes the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for the Esbo-procedures. The cases 2003-2005 are presented in a separate list attached to our answer to the Questionnaire.

46. *Are there other projects than those mentioned above for which a transboundary EIA procedure should have been applied, but was not? Explain why.*

No

47. *Provide information on the average durations of transboundary EIA procedures, both of the individual steps and of the procedures as a whole.*

It depends of the kind of project (see separate list)

EXPERIENCE OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY EIA PROCEDURE IN 2003-2005

48. *If you have had practical experience, has the implementation of the Convention supported the prevention, reduction or control of possible significant transboundary environmental impacts? Provide practical examples if available.*

Not to our knowledge.

49. *How have you interpreted in practice the various terms used in the Convention, and what criteria have you used to do this? Key terms include the following: “promptly” (Art. 3.6), “a reasonable time” (Art. 3.2(c), Art. 4.2), “a reasonable time-frame” (Art. 5), and “major change” (Art. 1(v)). If you are experiencing substantial difficulties interpreting particular terms, do you work together with other Parties to find solutions? If not, how do you overcome the problem?*

Discussions between the Parties is important in finding a suitable solution in the procedure.

50. *Share with other Parties your experience of using the Convention. In response to each of the questions below, either provide one or two practical examples or describe your general experience. You might also include examples of 'lessons learned' in order to help others.*

- a. *How in practice have you identified transboundary EIA activities for notification under the Convention, and determined the significance and likelihood of adverse transboundary impact?*

If an activity have an impact on Swedish environment and is located close to another country the case will fall under the convention.

The consultation often start with an early contact/discussion with the point of contact in the Affected Party.

- b. *Indicate whether a separate chapter is provided on transboundary issues in the EIA documentation. How do you determine how much information to include in the EIA documentation?*

No special legal provisions but in such cases the developer will be asked to specify these issues as far as possible.

- c. *What methodology do you use in impact assessment in the (transboundary) EIA procedure (for example, impact prediction methods and methods to compare alternatives)?*

No special methodology

- d. *Translation is not addressed in the Convention. How have you addressed the question of translation? What do you usually translate? What difficulties have you experienced relating to translation and interpretation, and what solutions have you applied?*

If translation is needed there will be a discussion between the parties and the developer to provide the translation needed/requested.

No special problems.

- e. *How have you organized transboundary public participation in practice? As Party of origin, have you organized public participation in affected Parties and, if so, how? What has been your experience of the effectiveness of public participation? Have you experienced difficulties with the participation of your public or the public of another Party? (For example, have there been complaints from the public about the procedure?)*

As Party of Origin: Information meeting in Copenhagen on nuclear power station.

As Affected Party: Some national Swedish authorities have attended information meetings in Germany on a Wind Farm in the southern Baltic Sea.

- f. *Describe any difficulties that you have encountered during consultations, for example over timing, language and the need for additional information.*

No real problem. The time limits can be a problem especially if the consultation period comes in summertime which is vacation period.

- g. *Describe examples of the form, content and language of the final decision, when it is issued and how it is communicated to the affected Party and its public.*

See answer to question 34

- h. *Have you carried out post-project analyses and, if so, on what kinds of projects?*

No

- i. *Do you have successful examples of organizing transboundary EIA procedures for joint cross-border projects? Please provide information on your experiences describing, for example, any bilateral agreements, institutional arrangements, and how practical matters are dealt with (contact points, translation, interpretation, transmission of documents, etc.).*

Gas pipelines in the Baltic Sea.

- j. *Name examples of good practice cases, whether complete cases or good practice elements (e.g. notification, consultation or public participation) within cases. Would you like to introduce your case in a form of Convention's fact sheet?*

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PARTIES IN 2003-2005

51. *Do you have any successful examples of how you have overcome difficulties arising from different legal systems in neighbouring countries?*

EXPERIENCE IN USING THE GUIDANCE IN 2003-2005

52. *Have you used in practice the following guidance, recently adopted by the Meeting of the Parties and available on-line? Describe your experience of using these guidance documents and how they might be improved or supplemented.*

- a. *Guidance on public participation in EIA in a transboundary context;*

No

- b. *Guidance on subregional cooperation; and*

No

- c. *Guidelines on good practice and on bilateral and multilateral agreements.*

Yes

CLARITY OF THE CONVENTION

53. *Have you had difficulties implementing the procedure defined in the Convention, either as Party of origin or as affected Party? Are there provisions in the Convention that are unclear? Describe the transboundary EIA procedure as applied in practice, where this has varied from that described in Part I or in the Convention. Also describe in general the strengths and weaknesses of your country's implementation of the Convention's transboundary EIA procedure, which you encounter when actually applying the Convention.*

No difficulties.

AWARENESS OF THE CONVENTION

54. *Have you undertaken activities to promote awareness of the Convention among your stakeholders (e.g. the public, local authorities, consultants and experts, academics, investors)? If so, describe them.*

No

55. Do you see a need to improve the application of the Convention in your country and, if so, how do you intend to do so? What relevant legal or administrative developments are proposed or on-going?

No need.

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS TO THE REPORT

56. Please provide suggestions for how the report may be improved.